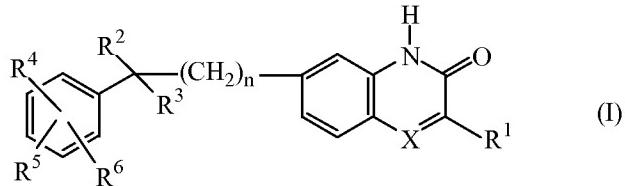


**Listing of Claims:**

*This listing of claims replaces all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the captioned application.*

1. (Currently Amended) A compound of formula (I),



the *N*-oxide forms, the addition salts and the stereo-chemically isomeric forms thereof, wherein

n is 0, 1 or 2;

X is N or CR<sup>7</sup>, wherein R<sup>7</sup> is hydrogen or taken together with R<sup>1</sup> may form a bivalent radical of formula -CH=CH-CH=CH-;

R<sup>1</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl

R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, hydroxy, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, or C<sub>3-6</sub>alkynyl ~~or taken together with R<sup>3</sup> may form =O;~~

R<sup>3</sup> is a radical selected from

- (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>s</sub>- NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup> (a-1),
- O-H (a-2), or
- O-R<sup>10</sup> (a-3),

wherein

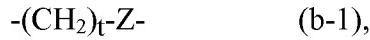
s is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

R<sup>8</sup> is -CHO, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, hydroxyC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkylcarbonyl, di(C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl)aminoC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxyC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkylcarbonylaminoC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, piperidinylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, piperidinylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkylaminocarbonyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy, thienylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, pyrrolylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, arylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkylpiperidinyl, arylcarbonylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, arylcarbonylpiperidinylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, haloindozolylpiperidinylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, or

arylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl(C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl)aminoC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl;

R<sup>9</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl; and

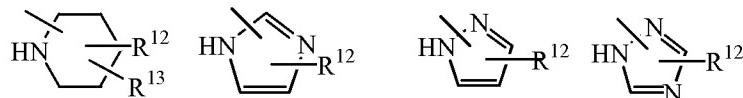
R<sup>10</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkylcarbonyl or di(C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl)aminoC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl;  
or R<sup>3</sup> is a group of formula



wherein

t is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

Z is a heterocyclic ring system selected from

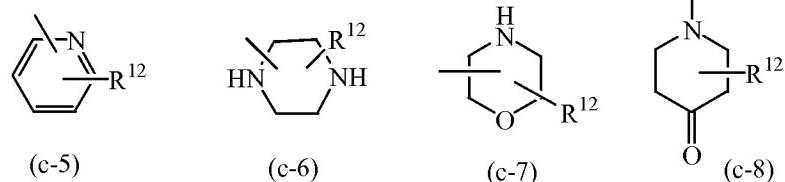


(c-1)

(c-2)

(c-3)

(c-4)

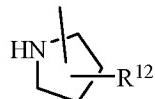


(c-5)

(c-6)

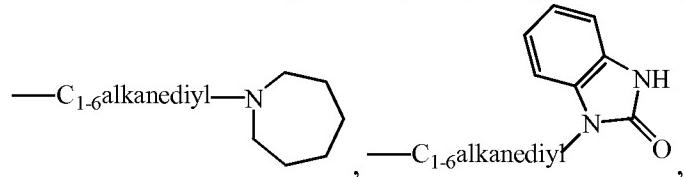
(c-7)

(c-8)



(c-11)

wherein each R<sup>12</sup> independently is hydrogen, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, aminocarbonyl, hydroxy,



C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxyC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxyC<sub>1-6</sub>alkylamino, di(phenylC<sub>2-6</sub>alkenyl), piperidinylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>3-10</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>3-10</sub>cycloalkylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, aryloxy(hydroxy)C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, haloindazolyl, arylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, arylC<sub>2-6</sub>alkenyl, morpholino, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkylimidazolyl, or pyridinylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkylamino; and  
each R<sup>13</sup> independently is hydrogen, piperidinyl or aryl;

$R^4$ ,  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are each independently selected from hydrogen, halo, trihalomethyl, trihalomethoxy,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy, di( $C_{1-6}$ alkyl)amino, di( $C_{1-6}$ alkyl)amino $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy or  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxycarbonyl; or when  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are on adjacent positions they may taken together form a bivalent radical of formula

- O-CH<sub>2</sub>-O- (d-1),
- O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-O- (d-2),
- CH=CH-CH=CH- (d-3), or
- NH-C(O)-NR<sup>14</sup>=CH- (d-4),

wherein  $R^{14}$  is  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl;

aryl is phenyl or phenyl substituted with halo,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl or  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy;

with the proviso that when

$n$  is 0,  $X$  is N,  $R^1$  is  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl,  $R^2$  is hydrogen,  $R^3$  is a group of formula (b-1),  $t$  is 0,  $Z$  is the heterocyclic ring system (c-2) wherein said heterocyclic ring system  $Z$  is attached to the rest of the molecule with a nitrogen atom, and  $R^{12}$  is hydrogen; then at least one of the substituents  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$  or  $R^6$  is other than hydrogen, halo,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl or  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy and that ~~7-benzoyl-3-methyl-2(1H)-quinoxalinone is excluded.~~

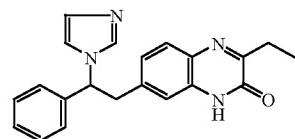
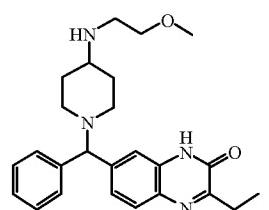
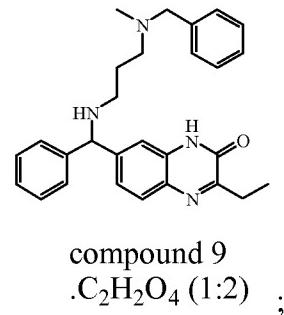
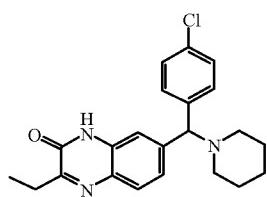
2. (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 1 wherein

$n$  is 0 or 1;  $X$  is N or CR<sup>7</sup>, wherein  $R^7$  is hydrogen;  $R^1$  is  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl;  $R^2$  is hydrogen;  $R^3$  is a radical selected from (a-1) or (a-2) or is group of formula (b-1);  $s$  is 0, 1 or 2;  $R^8$  is  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl or aryl $C_{1-6}$ alkyl( $C_{1-6}$ alkyl)amino $C_{1-6}$ alkyl;  $t$  is 0, 1 or 2;  $Z$  is a heterocyclic ring system selected from (c-1), (c-2), (c-3), (c-4), (c-5) or (c-11); each  $R^{12}$  independently is hydrogen or  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy $C_{1-6}$ alkylamino; each  $R^{13}$  independently is hydrogen; and  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are each independently selected from hydrogen, halo or  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl.

3. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 1 wherein

$n$  is 0 or 1;  $X$  is N;  $R^1$  is  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl;  $R^2$  is hydrogen;  $R^3$  is a radical of formula (a-1) or is a group of formula (b-1);  $s$  is 0;  $R^8$  is aryl $C_{1-6}$ alkyl( $C_{1-6}$ alkyl)amino $C_{1-6}$ alkyl;  $t$  is 0;  $Z$  is a heterocyclic ring system selected from (c-1) or (c-2); each  $R^{12}$  independently is hydrogen or  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy $C_{1-6}$ alkylamino; each  $R^{13}$  independently is hydrogen; and  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are each independently selected from hydrogen or halo.

4. (Previously Presented) A compound selected from compound No 5, compound No 9, compound No 2 and compound No 1:



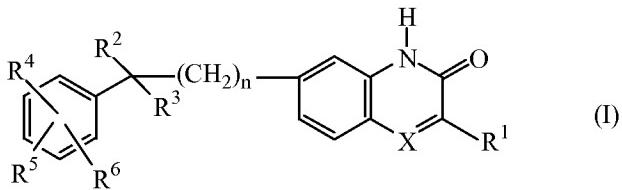
and the *N*-oxide forms, the addition salts and the stereo-chemically isomeric forms thereof.

5. (Cancelled)

6. (Previously Presented) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and as an active ingredient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 1.

7. (Cancelled)

8. (Withdrawn) A method of treating in a subject a PARP mediated disorder, said method comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I)



the *N*-oxide forms, the pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts and the stereochemically isomeric forms thereof, wherein

*n* is 0, 1 or 2;

*X* is N or CR<sup>7</sup>, wherein R<sup>7</sup> is hydrogen or taken together with R<sup>1</sup> may form a bivalent radical of formula -CH=CH-CH=CH-;

R<sup>1</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl

R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, hydroxy, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>3-6</sub>alkynyl or taken together with R<sup>3</sup> may form =O;

R<sup>3</sup> is a radical selected from

- (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>s</sub> - NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup> (a-1),
- O - H (a-2), or
- O - R<sup>10</sup> (a-3),

wherein

*s* is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

R<sup>8</sup> is -CHO, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, hydroxyC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkylcarbonyl, di(C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl)aminoC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxyC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkylcarbonylaminoC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, piperidinylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, piperidinylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkylaminocarbonyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy, thienylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, pyrrolylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, arylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkylpiperidinyl, arylcarbonylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, arylcarbonylpiperidinylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, haloindozolylpiperidinylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, or arylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl(C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl)aminoC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl;

R<sup>9</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl; and

R<sup>10</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkylcarbonyl or di(C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl)aminoC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl;

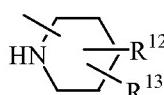
or R<sup>3</sup> is a group of formula

- (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>t</sub> - Z - (b-1),

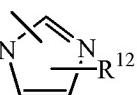
wherein

$t$  is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

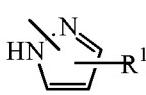
$Z$  is a heterocyclic ring system selected from



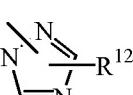
(c-1)



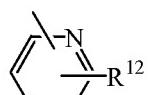
(c-2)



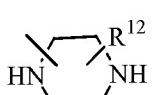
(c-3)



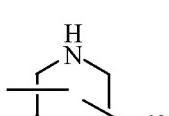
(c-4)



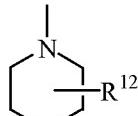
(c-5)



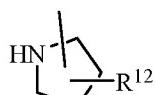
(c-6)



(c-7)

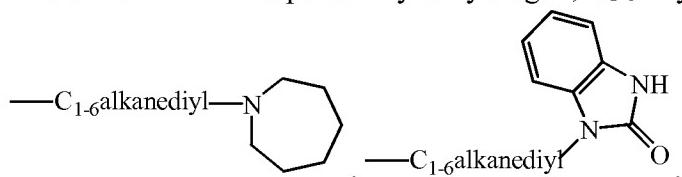


(c-8)



(c-11)

wherein each  $R^{12}$  independently is hydrogen, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, aminocarbonyl, hydroxy,



C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxyC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxyC<sub>1-6</sub>alkylamino, di(phenylC<sub>2-6</sub>alkenyl), piperidinylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>3-10</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>3-10</sub>cycloalkylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, aryloxy(hydroxy)C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, haloindazolyl, arylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, arylC<sub>2-6</sub>alkenyl, morpholino, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkylimidazolyl, or pyridinylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkylamino; and  
each  $R^{13}$  independently is hydrogen, piperidinyl or aryl;

$R^4$ ,  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are each independently selected from hydrogen, halo, trihalomethyl, trihalomethoxy, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy, di(C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl)amino, di(C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl)aminoC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy or C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl; or

when  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are on adjacent positions they may taken together form a bivalent radical of formula

-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-O (d-1),  
 -O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-O- (d-2),  
 -CH=CH-CH=CH- (d-3), or  
 -NH-C(O)-NR<sup>14</sup>=CH- (d-4),  
 wherein R<sup>14</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl;

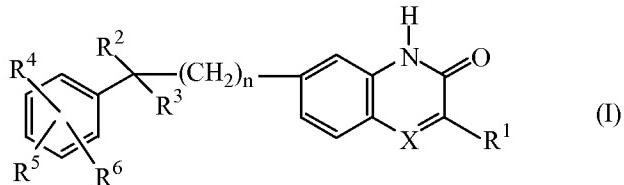
aryl is phenyl or phenyl substituted with halo, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl or C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy.

9. (Cancelled)

10. (Withdrawn) A method for enhancing the effectiveness of chemotherapy of comprising administration of a compound according to claim 1, in a therapeutically effective amount so as to increase sensitivity of cells to chemotherapy, prior to administration of said chemotherapy .

11. (Withdrawn) A method for enhancing the effectiveness of radiotherapy of comprising administration of a compound accordnng to claim 1, in a therapeutically effective amount so as to increase sensitivity of cells to ionizing radiation, prior to administration of said radiotherapy .

12. (Withdrawn) A combination of a compound of formula (I) with a chemotherapeutic agent



the N-oxide forms, the pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts and the stereo-chemically isomeric forms thereof, wherein

n is 0, 1 or 2;

X is N or CR<sup>7</sup>, wherein R<sup>7</sup> is hydrogen or taken together with R<sup>1</sup> may form a bivalent radical of formula -CH=CH-CH=CH-;

R<sup>1</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl or thienyl;

R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, hydroxy, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>3-6</sub>alkynyl or taken together with R<sup>3</sup> may form =O;

R<sup>3</sup> is a radical selected from

- (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>s</sub>- NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup> (a-1),
- O-H (a-2), or
- O-R<sup>10</sup> (a-3),

wherein

s is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

R<sup>8</sup>-and\_R<sup>10</sup> are each independently selected from -CHO, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, hydroxyC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkylcarbonyl, amino, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkylamino, di(C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl)aminoC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkylcarbonylaminoC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, piperidinylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkylaminocarbonyl, piperidinyl, piperidinylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, piperidinylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkylaminocarbonyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy, thienylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, pyrrolylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, arylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkylpiperidinyl, arylcarbonylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, arylcarbonylpiperidinylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, haloindozolylpiperidinylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, or arylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl(C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl)aminoC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl; and

R<sup>9</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl;

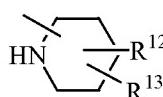
or R<sup>3</sup> is a group of formula

- (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>t</sub>-Z- (b-1),

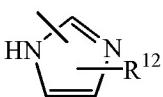
wherein

t is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

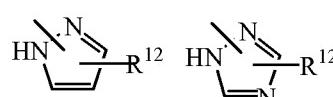
Z is a heterocyclic ring system selected from



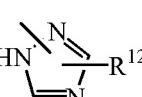
(c-1)



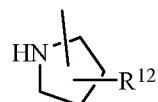
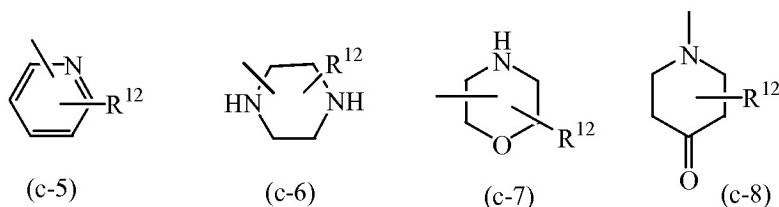
(c-2)



(c-3)

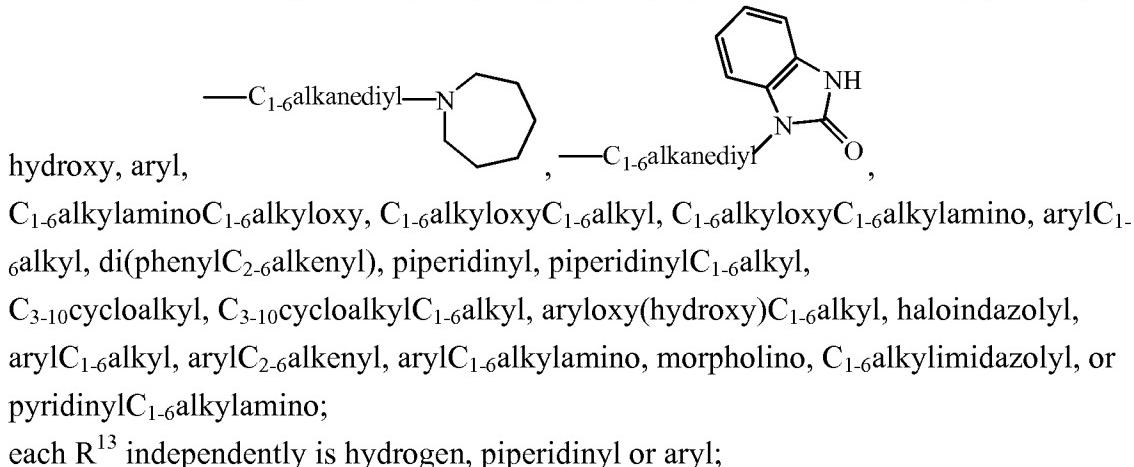


(c-4)



(c-11)

wherein each R<sup>12</sup> independently is hydrogen, halo, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, aminocarbonyl, amino,



$R^4$ ,  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are each independently selected from hydrogen, halo, trihalomethyl, trihalomethoxy,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy, amino, amino $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, di( $C_{1-6}$ alkyl)amino, di( $C_{1-6}$ alkyl)amino $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy or  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxycarbonyl, or  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents independently selected from hydroxy,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy, or amino $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy; or

when  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are on adjacent positions they may taken together form a bivalent radical of formula

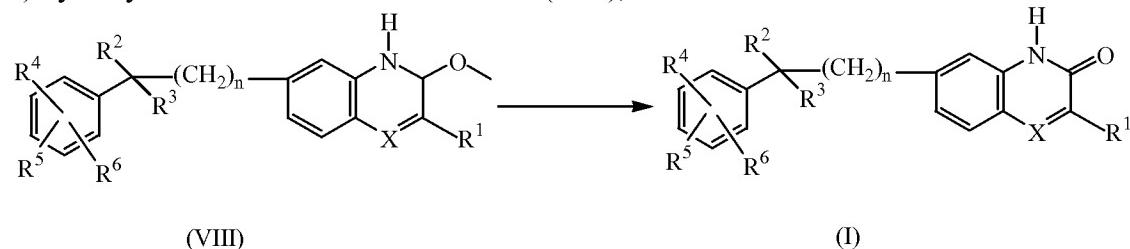
- O-CH<sub>2</sub>-O (d-1),
  - O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-O- (d-2),
  - CH=CH-CH=CH- (d-3), or
  - NH-C(O)-NR<sup>14</sup>=CH- (d-4),

wherein R<sup>14</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl;

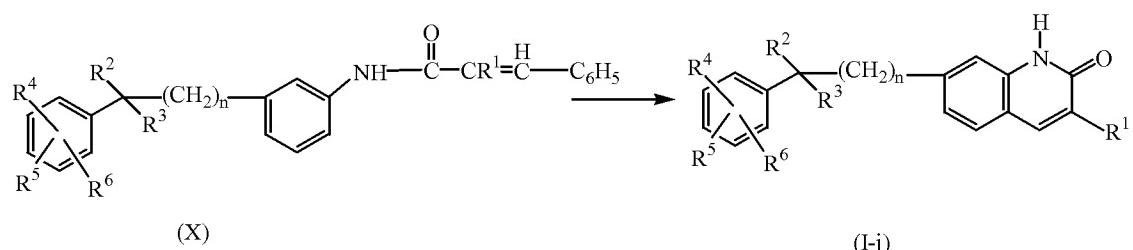
aryl is phenyl or phenyl substituted with halo, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl or C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy.

13. (Withdrawn) A process for preparation of a compound as claimed in claim 1, comprising

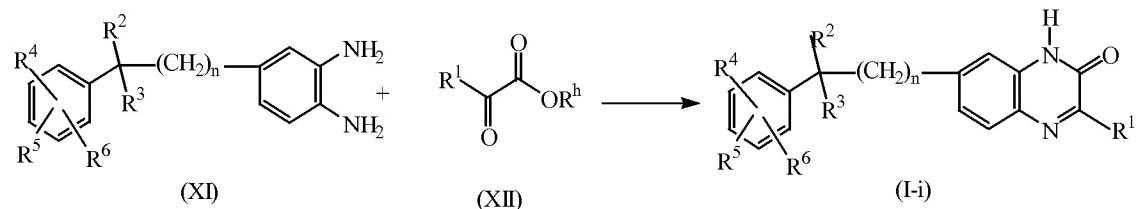
a) hydrolysis of intermediates of formula (VIII),



b) cyclization of intermediates of formula (X), into compounds of formula (I) wherein X is CH, herein referred to as compounds of formula (I-j), and s.



c) condensation of an appropriate ortho-benzenediamine of formula (XI) with an ester of formula (XII) wherein R<sup>h</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, into compounds of formula (I), wherein X is N, herein referred to as compounds of formula (I-i), in the presence of a carboxylic acid.



14. (Previously Presented) A pharmaceutical composition comprising pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and as an active ingredient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as claimed in claim 2.
15. (Previously Presented) A pharmaceutical composition comprising pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and as an active ingredient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as claimed in claim 3.
16. (Previously Presented) A pharmaceutical composition comprising pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and as an active ingredient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as claimed in claim 4.
17. (Withdrawn) A method of treating in a subject a PARP mediated disorder, said method comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of claim 2.
18. (Withdrawn) A method for enhancing the effectiveness of chemotherapy comprising administration of a compound according to claim 2, in a therapeutically effective amount so as to increase sensitivity of cells to chemotherapy, prior to administration of said chemotherapy .
19. (Withdrawn) A method for enhancing the effectiveness of radiotherapy comprising administration of a compound accordnng to claim 2, in a therapeutically effective amount so as to increase sensitivity of cells to ionizing radiation, prior to administration of said radiotherapy.
20. (Withdrawn) A method of treating in a subject a PARP mediated disorder, said method comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of claim 3.
21. (Withdrawn) A method for enhancing the effectiveness of chemotherapy comprising administration of a compound according to claim 3, in a therapeutically effective amount so as to increase sensitivity of cells to chemotherapy, prior to administration of said chemotherapy .

22. (Withdrawn) A method for enhancing the effectiveness of radiotherapy comprising administration of a compound according to claim 3, in a therapeutically effective amount so as to increase sensitivity of cells to ionizing radiation, prior to administration of said radiotherapy.
23. (Withdrawn) A method of treating in a subject a PARP mediated disorder, said method comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of claim 4.
24. (Withdrawn) A method for enhancing the effectiveness of chemotherapy comprising administration of a compound according to claim 4, in a therapeutically effective amount so as to increase sensitivity of cells to chemotherapy, prior to administration of said chemotherapy .
25. (Withdrawn) A method for enhancing the effectiveness of radiotherapy comprising administration of a compound according to claim 4, in a therapeutically effective amount so as to increase sensitivity of cells to ionizing radiation, prior to administration of said radiotherapy.
26. (Withdrawn) A combination of a compound with a chemotherapeutic agent wherein said compound is a compound of claim 2.
27. (Withdrawn) A combination of a compound with a chemotherapeutic agent wherein said compound is a compound of claim 3.
28. (Withdrawn) A combination of a compound with a chemotherapeutic agent wherein said compound is a compound of claim 4.
29. (Previously Presented) A product made by the process of claim 13.
30. (Cancelled)